

Submission sheet

Individuals, groups and organizations wishing to submit information and documentation to the United Nations Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel (hereafter the “COI”) are kindly asked to fill in this sheet with any information they are able to provide, and attach it to their submissions.

It is not a requirement to provide all requested information if not available, though particular attention should be given to filling in the section on consent.

Unless indicated otherwise in the form, the COI will consider all materials received to be usable in its reports, but without attribution as to the source

Name of submitting individual/entity	Shmuel Baron
Contact of submitting individual/entity	Email(s): baronshmuel65@gmail.com Telephone/WhatsApp/Signal/Other: Web Address: Agree to be contacted by the COI: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Relationship of submitting entity/individual to the alleged victim/s	
Human rights violation/s or abuses alleged to have occurred	
Violations of the laws and customs of war (international humanitarian law)	The real estate dispute in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of Jerusalem has played a crucial role in international accounts of current fighting between the State of Israel and the Hamas terrorist organization ruling the Gaza Strip. The Sheikh Jarrah dispute concerns several eviction orders issued by Jerusalem’s Magistrate Court, upheld on appeal by Jerusalem’s District Court, and awaiting a ruling by Israel’s Supreme Court on a request for a final appeal. The controversy has been widely misrepresented as an effort by the state of Israel to evict a number of Palestinian Arab families from their ancestral homes in a purely Palestinian Arab neighborhood of eastern Jerusalem. The more prosaic truth is that the eviction orders are the result of a decades-long legal battle by the owners of private property in Sheikh Jarrah to recover possession of their land from squatters and tenants who have not paid rent for decades; the State of Israel has never been a party to the legal proceedings. Among the many false claims made with respect to the Sheikh Jarrah controversy, perhaps most devastating is the charge that Israeli law permits Jews to reclaim ownership of lands they owned in eastern Jerusalem prior to 1948, but denies Palestinians the right to reclaim ownership of lands they owned in west Jerusalem or elsewhere in Israel until 1948. This description of Israeli law is false in every particular.

	<p>The truth is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israeli law does not grant anyone a right to simply reclaim sequestered property on the basis of pre-1948 ownership. • Israel has released sequestered property on many occasions, including a onetime release in 1970 of property sequestered by the Jordanian Custody of Enemy Property. • The one-time release in 1970 was not a granting of ownership to those whose title had been extinguished in 1948, but a relinquishing of custody to the property owners at the time. • All owners or former owners of sequestered properties are guaranteed several rights by Israel including the right to compensation and the opportunity to request release from sequestration. • Jews and Palestinian Arabs have the same rights to compensation or to request release. The laws are neutral. • Jews benefited more from release of property sequestered by the Jordanian Custodian due to Jordanian discrimination, but Palestinian Arabs have benefited more from other Israeli releases and compensation than Jews. • Most sequestered property has never been and will never be returned to the former owners (including property sequestered by the Jordanian Custodian of Enemy Property), because Custodians have the right to transfer title. However, former owners are entitled to financial compensation. • Israeli practices regarding sequestered property fit customary patterns of international law and international practice. <p>https://en.kohelet.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/The-Myth-of-Jewish-Property-Discrimination.pdf</p>
Date/s of incident/time period	
Place of incident	Village/township/city: Province:
Name/s of alleged victim/s gender, age	Name: Gender: Age: Father’s name: Nationality: Profession: Phone number/email: Address:
Identification of those allegedly responsible	Name of alleged perpetrator if known: State or non-state entity with which perpetrator is affiliated, if any: Any identifying marks of the perpetrator which indicate their affiliation, such as the colour or pattern of their uniform and uniform’s insignia:
Description of the incident(s)/allegations (2000-word limit)	Detailed description of:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the incident(s) or alleged violation(s), including dates, specific locations (e.g. street, building) and number and types and name(s) of victim(s) - the context in which they took place - alleged perpetrators - alleged motive <p>Please also include information on the impact of these violations, as well as age and gender-sensitive considerations (e.g. how these violations affected women and men, girls and boys differently).</p>
<p>Description of the State’s response, (500-word limit)</p>	<p>Indicate whether the incident was reported to the authorities: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, which authorities:</p> <p>Information on any investigations, judicial processes, decision/judgements and sentences, including reparations, in response to the incident:</p>
<p>Methodology employed in the collection of information</p>	<p>Please provide a description of the methodology employed in the collection of the information shared- primary, secondary sources, means of verification, etc., along with how informed consent was gained from the information provider. If needed, attach a copy of the relevant standard operating procedures followed.</p>
<p>Consent</p>	<p>Please indicate whether you, the person submitting the information, agree to the following use of the information by the COI with or without personally identifiable data:</p> <p><u>INFORMED CONSENT TO USE THE INFORMATION:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use internally and publicly (e.g. public report, press release), with <input type="checkbox"/> without <input type="checkbox"/> personally identifiable data. Agree 2. Use internally only (within the COI), with <input type="checkbox"/> without <input type="checkbox"/> personally identifiable data. Agree <p><u>INFORMED CONSENT TO SHARE THE INFORMATION:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the case with national authorities, courts or accountability mechanisms that respect international standards (including due process) with <input type="checkbox"/> without <input type="checkbox"/> personally identifiable data. Agree 2. Share info with national human rights institutions, with <input type="checkbox"/> without <input type="checkbox"/> personally identifiable data. Agree 3. Refer to national or international organizations (including UN human rights mechanisms and other UN entities) providing victim assistance (e.g. ICRC, medical, legal), with <input type="checkbox"/> without <input type="checkbox"/> personally identifiable data. Agree

	<p>5. Share info with international and regional courts – including the International Criminal Court (ICC) -, or accountability mechanisms of other States that respect international standards (including due process) with <input type="checkbox"/> without <input type="checkbox"/> personally identifiable data. Agree</p> <p><u>Additional Details on Consent:</u></p> <p>Please indicate if consent to provide this information to the CoI has been received from the alleged victims (any consent given must be provided by the victim or by relatives or legal representatives on their behalf, or by a parent/legal guardian in case of a child) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>; consent provided by: _____</p> <p>If necessary, please explain:</p>
<p>Description of any broader issues not related to specific violations (2000-word limit)</p>	<p>Description should be succinct, highlighting issues of relevance to the mandate of the COI, and include concrete examples whenever possible.</p> <p>Please also include information on the impact of these violations, as well as age and gender-sensitive considerations (e.g. how these violations affected women and men, girls and boys differently) as relevant.</p>
<p>Any other human rights NGOs to whom you reported the incident</p>	<p>If appropriate, please provide name and contact information of any other person or organization to whom the incident was reported.</p>
<p>Additional materials (documents, images, videos, etc) relevant to the incident(s)/allegation(s)</p>	<p>Please indicate, if you are aware of, or in possession of, any additional materials from other sources (including the media and NGOs) in which the above incident(s)/allegations are cited, that are deemed relevant/useful. The COI may follow-up at a later date in order to receive the material(s) indicated.</p> <p>Date of publication: Published: 20 May 2021</p> <p>Title: The Sheikh Jarrah Property Dispute and the False Claim of Israeli Land Discrimination</p> <p>Source (author/organisation): Kohelet Policy Forum</p> <p>Web link;</p> <p>https://en.kohelet.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/The-Myth-of-Jewish-Property-Discrimination.pdf</p> <p>Type of material: 1 Documents <input type="checkbox"/> (total doc); Image <input type="checkbox"/> (total images); Video <input type="checkbox"/> (total videos); Other (please specify)</p>

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